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WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.54

July 23, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 84 87

July 23, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 83 83

8001 日六十月六

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918.

二拜禮 號三十月七年英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS BEING SORELY PRESSED.

FRENCH ADVANCE BETWEEN SIX AND NINE MILES.

THE ENEMY'S TERRIBLE LOSSES IN CROSSING THE MARNE.

London, July 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Germans endeavoured to cover their retreat across the Marne by pouring out great volumes of gas and opening a barrage fire from the north bank. The French replied with a terrible fire. "Squalls of shells, a rain of machine-gun bullets and a storm of bombs destroyed the bridges and covered both banks of the river with projectiles." The enemy lost fifty per cent. of his effectives before he completed the evacuation of the south bank.

Awkward Alternatives for the Enemy.

London, July 21.
The news received in London from the front this afternoon is still better. The Germans are faced with a difficult and unpleasant alternative, either to endeavour to beat back the French from Soissons in order to secure the railway for the purpose of supplying the advanced troops in the pocket between Rheims and Soissons, or to retire their forces further from the Marne and thus flatten out the salient. The present line west of Rheims leaves the enemy a slip four miles deep in the Marne Valley on a thirteen mile front, and this is the enemy's sole territorial gain since the offensive began on July 15, purchased at enormous losses. Further left, strong enemy forces hold the north bank of the river, at present preventing a French crossing. The enemy only succeeded in crossing by sacrificing his rearguard. The French hold the heights around Chateau Thierry and are thus enabled to dominate a large area. In the Oise Valley the French have reached Ouchy-le-Chateau, further endangering the enemy on the Marne. The latest reports state the French have advanced between six and nine miles. The enemy is sorely pressed and frantic attempts to counter-attack with fresh troops have not succeeded in losing the French grip on the railway and roads. The enemy appears to have incorporated a new Army between the Marne and the Aisne, the staff of which is composed of officers from Ukraine, whose staff work indicates slackness and disorganised effort.

Useful Work on British Front.

London, July 21.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on July 27, says that a busy and satisfactory week end has been rounded off by a raid on the German position in Aveluy Wood, destroying dugouts and bringing back machine guns. In the Metzen operation the Australians extended on the flank of the Scottish attack, well down towards Hazebrouck and Billeul railway, advancing a thousand yards on a two miles front. The enemy was driven back in the centre thirteen hundred yards. The 81st German Reserve Division suffered considerably in this locality. Besides the Scottish body the South Africans fought with conspicuous success taking prisoner, with the Scotsmen, six officers and 377 men, besides two-thirds of the total haul of ten trench mortars and fifty machine guns. The Australians took over one hundred prisoners. During our first rush under the cover of a smoke screen, the Germans were caught struggling into respirators. They complained that they ought to have been relieved days before. Beyond spasmodic shelling the enemy never retaliated.

Germans Lose an Important Pivot.

London, July 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the capture of Chateau Thierry registers the fall of one of the pivots of the German front between the Marne and the Aisne. The other is Soissons, which is no longer safe. General de Goutti's army entered Chateau Thierry at dawn on July 21, and the enemy withdrew the previous night in order to avoid envelopment. The French pushed on to the north-west and penetrated Entreppey.

The Crown Prince's Mistake.

London, July 21.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on the afternoon of July 21, and discussing the reason of the failure of the German offensive, says that the Crown Prince made a mistake in attacking on too wide a front. He oscillated on a larger numerical superiority than he actually possessed. The plan was well conceived and worked out and the Germans knew that we expected either a return to the original plan of dividing the Franco-British or an attempt to march towards Paris. The plan chosen would have meant a substantial gain, both material and moral, and have been most important for the next blow on Paris and had the advantage of an offensive facing south and east instead of west. General Ludendorff reckoned that we would not be ready to meet the army which turned back on Paris. At eight o'clock in the morning on July 21 eight enemy divisions, which crossed to the south bank of the Marne were never able to cross the hills overlooking the river from the south. None of those who lived to re-cross the river will forget those five terrible days they spent south of the Marne. The ground they held was overlooked everywhere by Franco-American artillery observers. Enclosed in a narrow space between the river and the hills, they offered a sure target to our artillery. For food and ammunition they depended on transport across bridges which were constantly shelled and also regularly bombed by Franco-British airmen. They were never able to bring across any artillery heavier than mountain guns and light minenwerfer. Owing to the superiority of our artillery, they found themselves in the same position as the Austrians on the south bank of the Piave. Their communications were uncertain and unsafe and their losses from artillery fire were appalling. Fifty per cent. of the total strength of some units were made casualties.

French Still Pushing On.

London, July 22.
A French communique says:—The battle continues under favourable conditions along the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne. Our troops north of the Oise are driving back the enemy, who is striving to arrest the advance. We progressed in fighting in the region north of Villeneuve and farther south we are advancing east of the Paroy-Tigny-Billy-sur-Oise line. South of the Oise, we made a big advance at Neuilly St. Front and captured the heights east of La Croix and Grisolles.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS BEING SORELY PRESSED.

British Aerial Operations.

London, July 21.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on field operations, says:—There is nothing to report.
Our aeroplanes on July 20 dropped eighteen tons of bombs on Courtrai and Lille railways, Bruges docks and large dumps and billets. There was more air fighting. We brought down fourteen aeroplanes and drove down three out of control. We also destroyed three balloons. Seven British machines are missing.
Air Ministry photographs show extensive damage to a hostile aerodrome at Morhange as the result of an attack on the night of July 19. One large shed and three hangars were destroyed.

Crown Prince Over-Reaches Himself.

London, July 22.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the afternoon of the 21st instant, says:—The Crown Prince has over-reached himself. The French Command foresaw that the operation of the Germans momentarily gave serious ground for disquiet by their crossing of the Marne and developing an attack along the river. On the other hand, the main attack east of Rheims failed, which meant that the operation as a whole was doomed to failure. Nevertheless, the Germans decided to proceed with their original plan and move up the Marne Valley. The result was a week of futile fighting, during which the enemy for the whole time was under our observed artillery fire and lost heavily. The Germans were told that only a few American battalions were engaged, which were so distributed as to give the impression that a great many Americans were fighting. The German Staff seems to have believed this themselves, but now realise the mistake.

THE ALBANIAN THRUST.

What the Italians Have Captured.

London, July 22.
An Italian official message says:—In Albania we carried Point 1071 on the crest of Malysiloves, taking prisoners. The French, advancing astride the Davoli, participated in the action. The captures in Albania up to July 19 were 2,187 prisoners, ten medium-sized guns, sixteen field and mountain-guns, four trench guns, two trench mortars, thirty-eight machine-guns, six aeroplanes and much other material. We also liberated some hundreds of Italian and Russian prisoners.

THE SHOOTING OF THE EX-TSAR.

Royal Property for Russian Republic.

London, July 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Moscow states that the newspaper *Bysneta* reports:—"By order of the revolutionary people the bloody Tsar is happily deceased at Ekaterinburg. Vive Red Terror!" A decree issued on July 17 declares that the entire property of all the members of the former Imperial House, including deposits in Russian and foreign banks, will be the property of the Russian Republic.

COTTON OPERATIVES IDLE.

London, July 22.
Four thousand cotton works are now idle at Wigan owing to a dispute the particulars of which were cabled on July 17.

BELGIUM AS A "PAWN."

Germany's Greatest Insult.

London, July 21.
Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Westminster, alluding to Count Hertling's recent reference to Belgium as a "pawn," said this meant that, having attacked Belgium without provocation, having conquered it and treated it pitilessly, having deprived it of every material good and all moral benefits attaching to freedom, the Germans were prepared to give it up provided they could get some other territory in which to exercise their peculiar gifts. The Germans would consent to no longer oppress Belgium if the Powers permitted Germany to oppress some other areas of Europe or elsewhere. Of all the outrages to which Belgium had been subjected, none had been more insulting.

THE LOSS OF A U.S. CRUISER.

London, July 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the cruiser which was reported to have sunk on July 20, was the *San Diego*, which was sunk off Fire Island. Several German-made mines were found in the vicinity. No submarine was sighted. There is no report of any other vessel having been attacked; 1,183 survivors were landed at an Atlantic port. The casualties numbered forty-eight.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN GAIN.

London, July 21.
Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states that Mount St. Abel, which was mentioned in a communique on the 20th instant, is well within Austrian territory. It is an important gain, because it commands Val di Genova to the east and gives excellent observation of the Austrian lines of communication.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN SHANGHAI.

Stormy Meeting at the Japanese Club.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, July 23.
There was a stormy four-hours' meeting at the Japanese Club here last night. It is reported that a resolution was passed requesting that the Japanese Police in the Hongkong district be reinforced. The Volunteers were held in readiness, but there was no rioting.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AN AUSTRIAN PEACE FEELER.

"No Direct Friction with Britain."

London, July 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Count Csernin, in a speech in the Austrian Upper House, declared that Austria had no direct friction with Britain. Austria was less unpopular, weaker, less dangerous and more moderate in her demands than Germany and fairly free from annexationist desires. Thus Austria was absolutely predestined for the role of mediator, but only provided she possessed the full confidence of Berlin. Count Csernin hoped that Germany's war aims would remain purely defensive. The mere presumption that the terrible war was being prolonged for foreign states' annexationist aims would endanger the Alliance.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN REVERSE IN FRANCE.

Staggering Blows for the Enemy.

London, July 20.
A Havas message from Paris, dated the 19th, says: The Franco-American troops having in three days checked the German stupendous effort on the Marne and Champagne fronts, took the offensive and dealt the enemy a series of staggering blows between the Aisne and the Marne. Along a 25 mile front extending from west of Soissons to north-west of Chateau Thierry the Franco-American forces broke deeply into the enemy's powerfully organized lines at many points, the advance being several miles. The attacking forces reached the plateaux dominating Soissons from the south and west and re-captured more than twenty villages, several thousand prisoners and many guns. The attack was launched at daybreak, raged throughout the day and is still in progress. The enemy was taken quite by surprise. The attack was made practically without artillery preparation. General Mangin's famous troops, with the American forces, went forward with wonderful dash supported by tanks and protected by a heavy barrage. The heavy pressure on Villers Cotterets front has been relieved by this advance. The enemy made no more between Chateau Thierry and Argonne yesterday. The German army between the Marne and Rheims turns its back to that which is being pushed back between the Aisne and Marne with but little more than 20 miles between these two armies and the position of the forces south of the Marne becomes perilous.

More Progress.

London, July 21.
An American communique dated the 20th says: Between the Aisne and the Marne we again broke the enemy's resistance and continued the advance, taking many additional prisoners.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured a few prisoners and machine-guns during night raids and patrol encounters south-westward of La Bassée and Merville and in Dickebusch sector.

British Troops Participate.

London, July 21.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring at eight in the morning on the 21st, says: British troops participated in the battle for the first time yesterday between Rheims and the Marne in the region of Aisne. The British took up their positions at night-time and attacked immediately with complete success, advancing over a mile.

Chateau Thierry Entered.

London, July 21.
A French communique reports that French troops entered Chateau Thierry this morning. Violent fighting is proceeding north and south of the Oise and between the Marne and Rheims. Despite desperate resistance by the Germans we have continued to progress.

German Admissions.

Amsterdam, July 21.
The German newspapers display unconcealed chagrin over the Entente's success on the West Front. The "Koelnische Volkszeitung's" Berlin correspondent after referring to false hopes entertained in Germany about the new offensive, says it is no longer necessary to conceal the fact that German deserters utilized their knowledge of the planned operations to betray the Fatherland. It is impossible to deny that the offensive has failed. The German people anxiously, but patiently await the new decisions demanded by the situation.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says: General Foch has managed to form a formidable attacking army and is now trying to snatch the initiative from the German command. The tremendous expenditure of fighting strength involved in such an effort may lead to a bad mistake on the part of the French army. The warding off of the German blow succeeded despite great enemy losses, but the counter-offensive has failed and freedom of action remains in German hands.

Commenting on the battle the "Cologne Gazette" says: "As has happened on other occasions, for instance on the Somme, we must concede the loss of prisoners and guns, but even so, the enemy's leading idea of the break through is unattained, despite tremendous exertions. We were able to hold up the counter-offensive before it attained any strategic advantage worth mentioning. The continuous changes of the position are the logical outcome of the open warfare now in progress."

Holland Impressed.

London, July 21.
The Allied victory has made a deep impression in Holland. The "Telegraaf" says: Anything is now possible. The capture of 400 guns will fill the Germans with consternation.

The "Hadelblad" says: The double Franco-American success will revive French courage and rejoice the Americans, whose young army has proved itself capable of vigorously attacking the Germans.

The "Nieuws Vandaag" says: The greatest importance of the victory is the scoring of a tactical, partly even strategic, success against the German Commanders. Even if the Germans recover the advantageous position, the fact remains that the spell of the all-surpassing German Army Command has been broken. It emphasizes the great strategic advantages achieved by Generalissimo Foch in a few hours.

The "Volz" says that the Germans have received a hard slap. Their attempt to break through has failed in a fashion signifying Allied victory.

(Continued on page 7.)

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are from the Manila Bulletin:—

Washington, July 14.—An Amsterdam newspaper reports a rumour that General Von Hindenburg has died from a congestion of the brain after a stormy interview at grand headquarters with the Kaiser regarding the offensive on Paris.

Launching Record.

Portland, Oregon, July 18.—Director General Schwab of the Emergency Fleet Corporation participated in the launching of six wooden ships aggregating 20 thousand tons. This was the biggest day's launching in the history of the United States. It was announced that a shipbuilding plant near here has arranged to turn out twenty steel steamers annually, each of 8,800 tons.

Great Japanese Co.

Seattle, Washington, July 15.—Captain H. M. Kita, foreign trade manager of the Ocean Transport Company Limited of Kobe, Japan, announced plans to establish world girdling steamship lines. These lines will touch the east and west coasts of South America, New York, Galveston, West Indies, and New Orleans. The company is building 60 thousand tons of shipping in Japan and has chartered 30 thousand tons.

Japanese-American Trade to be Extended.

Seattle, July 11.—Far reaching results towards the extension of Japanese-American trade are expected to follow the convention of Japanese of the Pacific states and Canada, at which loyalty to the United States was pledged and expansion of commercial relations between the United States and Japan planned.

Cotton Consumption.

Washington, July 16.—The Census Bureau has announced the cotton consumed during June in the United States to be 527,448 running bales. For the 11 months ending June 30, it is 6,049,544 bales. The amount on hand in the consuming establishments on June 30 was 1,681,922 bales in public storage and 2,117,300 bales at compresses compared with 1,402,408 bales a year ago. The June imports were 40,194 bales as compared with 26,181 last year. The exports were 273,302 as compared with 245,709 bales.

Ban on Enemy Languages.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 12.—The Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, one of the largest fraternal organizations in the United States, has ordered the prohibition of the use of enemy alien languages in any Elks club house. The Elks also pledged their utmost unity in support of the government's war aims. They will lend every assistance possible in the reconstruction period.

To Expand U. S. Trade After War.

San Francisco, July 11.—The National Commission of associated advertising clubs, and leaders in the United States of advertising, have announced a plan for a meeting in New York in September to launch a definite campaign to expand the world trade of the United States after the war.

Protective Coasting for Concrete Ships.

Washington, July 11.—The Shipping Board has announced the discovery of a new protective coating which is expected to make concrete ships as durable as steel ships. Announcement has also been made that contracts have been let for 92 army transports, designed for use in the passenger trade after the war. Completing Mammoth Drydock. San Francisco, July 11.—At a Pacific port, the largest concrete drydock in the United States is nearing completion. It is 1,020 feet long, 150 feet wide, and has a capacity of 400,000 gallons, which can be pumped out in two hours.

GENERAL NEWS.

Georges Ohnet Dead.
The death is announced of M. Georges Ohnet the well-known novelist, at the age of 70. He was perhaps best known in England by the dramatic form of his novel, "Le Maître de Forges" which, under the title of "The Iron-master," has been a favourite with many of our principal actors and actresses. In the French original it has also often been played here. As a novelist he held a position midway between the old school and the ultra-moderns. He started life as a journalist after the war of 1870 on the *Paris* and the *Constitutionnel*. His principal novels formed part of cycles entitled "Batailles de la Vie." The first to achieve great popularity was "Serge Panias" (1881), which was crowned by the Academy. "Le Maître de Forges" followed a year later. Among his other novels may be mentioned "La Conquerante" (1905), "La Grande Marinière" (1885), "Dernier Amour" (1891).

Curious Divorce Problem.
The Court of Appeal concluded the hearing of an appeal by Mrs. Eliza Holland from a judgment of Mr. Justice Hill in the Divorce Division rescinding a decree nisi which she had obtained for the dissolution of her marriage with Percy Holland. Mr. T. Cor Meach said that in 1911 Mr. and Mrs. Holland separated, and since then the latter had lived with her mother and stepfather at a farm in Herefordshire. On June 8, 1916, Mrs. Holland obtained a decree nisi. On the same day—about half-an-hour after leaving the court—she gave birth to a child of which James Orgee, the son of her stepfather, was admitted the father. The King's Proctor intervened, and Mr. Justice Hill rescinded the decree, remarking that nothing in the husband's conduct had excused Mrs. Holland's misconduct. Mr. Meach stated that James Orgee was willing to marry Mrs. Holland if the decree was made absolute, and urged in the interests of public morality that the discretion of the Court should be exercised in favour of the petitioner. Judgment was postponed.

Baronet Divorced.
In the Divorce Court yesterday Lady Dorothy Kennard obtained a decree nisi for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the desertion and misconduct of her husband, Sir Coleridge Arthur Fitzroy Kennard. There was no defence. The petitioner and respondent were married at Toberan, Paris, in April, 1911. At Christmas, 1914, while in England, petitioner said she noticed that her husband's manner towards her had changed. He appeared to have formed an attachment for another lady, an actress, with whom he stayed while on a motor tour in Devon and Cornwall in 1915. Then he left his wife and took two separate flats in Albemarle-street, London—one for himself and the other for the lady. Later he admitted misconduct, and wrote petitioner in July, 1915: The last 24 hours have brought things to the breaking point, and I cannot see you. In the past you read letters of mine but I could not have guessed you were going to have me tracked, followed, and spied upon. It is letter we should say good-bye and part now for good. I am of no use to you, and can never see you again. Blot me out of your life—forget me and forgive. Good-bye.—Roy. Evidence was called, and a decree granted, with costs and custody of the children of the marriage.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Air Wreck Mystery.

An aeroplane flying at a great height over Hampshire was seen to break into five parts. In the main wreckage the pilot, Lieut. Lutyns, was found dead, but there was no trace of a civilian named Pinsent, who had been in the aeroplane with him as observer. Twelve hundred soldiers were sent to help the police search the countryside, the Basingstoke Canal and all the ponds in the neighbourhood were dragged, but

there was no sign of Pinsent's body. At the inquest on Lieut. Lutyns, three days after the accident, the mystery was still unsolved.

A Famous Engraving.
At a sale at Sotheby's recently of Lady Lucas's engravings from the historical collection at Wrest Park the highest price realised was for a very fine impression of "Daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland" after T. Gainsborough, by W. Ward. There was keen competition for this superb mezzotint, and it was ultimately secured by Mr. F. B. Daniell for £490.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Scottish Home Rule.
A meeting of the Scottish National Committee was held at the House of Commons, and Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., was elected chairman. It was decided that the Committee should take an active interest, not only in Scottish Home Rule, but in general Scottish questions as a protest against what they regard as the lethargic attitude of the general body of Scottish Liberals.

Gave His Life for Comrades.
The King has awarded the Albert Medal in Gold in recognition of the gallantry of Corporal James McCarthy, 1st Royal Irish Regiment, in saving life at the cost of his own life. On Jan. 24 last, in Palestine, Corporal McCarthy was cleaning grenades, when the fuse of one ignited. He carried it out to throw it into a safe place, but found that he could not throw it anywhere without injuring his comrades. He clasped the grenade in both hands and held it close to his side. The grenade exploded, killing Corporal McCarthy, who by his devoted courage saved his comrades from serious injury.

City's National Restaurant.
The City's first national restaurant, which is to be opened shortly on the premises of Messrs. Spiers and Pond in New Bridge-street, will be provided with small dining tables, dainty napery, and good plate and cutlery at a charge of 1d. table

money. An official of the Ministry of Food, who is in charge of the arrangements, says that a menu to suit the clientele of the neighbourhood will be drawn up, including probably poultry and game, omelettes and egg dishes. The system of exchanging meat coupons for tickets is to be adopted, half a coupon providing the customer with two meat tickets. A staff of girls will deliver meals to customers in the neighbourhood.

Wedding at Peking.
A very pretty wedding took place at Peking on the P. and T. Times, the contracting parties being Miss Edith Pyke, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Pyke, of the M.E. Mission, and Mr. N. A. Thompson, of Shanghai. In the absence of the bride's parents in the United States, the wedding took place at the residence of the bride's brother, the Rev. F. M. Pyke. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. M. Pyke, assisted by Dr. H. H. Lowry, of Peking, in the presence of Mr. Allan, American Vice-Consul in Tientsin. A reception followed, after which the happy couple left for a honeymoon of several weeks, after which they will be at home in Shanghai, where Mr. Thompson is with the Standard Oil Company of New York. The young couple have a host of friends in Tientsin, where the bride has been a teacher in the Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, and where Mr. Thompson was formerly in the office of the Standard Oil Co.

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BIRTH.

MACKINTOSH.—At 19, Robinson Road to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Mackintosh a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

It will be learned with much satisfaction by all having the interests of the Allies at heart that Japan has now decided to intervene in Siberia and that the necessary measures are being taken. Japan, of course, is not taking action on her own initiative, the probability being that what she is now about to do has been fully concurred in by the Allied Powers, most of whom for some time past have been strongly in favour of some sort of intervention by the Allied Powers with a view to putting a stop to further machinations on the part of Germany in Asiatic Russia. When it was pointed out some time ago that Germany was intriguing for the possession of the Trans-Siberian Railway "as far as Irkutsk" it was clear that the time had arrived for some kind of concerted action to be taken as the result of which Germany's ambitions in the Far East might be coped with before irreparable damage could be done. This course we, in common with other newspapers in the Far East, strongly advocated at the time and also suggested that Japan's geographical position clearly indicated that she among the Allies made it possible for her to deal most effectively with the situation. It was believed that Japan would be willing to undertake the mission if she were assured of the unanimous co-operation of her Allies. Japan, indeed, did not disguise her willingness so to act, and therefore it was with not a little astonishment it was learned that the United States had expressed itself as opposed to such a course. America's reasons for arriving at such a decision were not made public at the time and, so far as we know, have not yet been made known. Whatever they were does not appear to matter much now, as the heartiest co-operation of the Allies, the United States included, may now be taken for granted. From the United States Japan, it is very probable, will be able to obtain most assistance, at least so far as war material is concerned, as the stocks that were poured into Vladivostok at the time that Russia was still an active participant in the struggle can now be regained, and, as is well known, most of these stocks came across the Pacific from the United States.

What steps Japan is likely to take, now that it is definitely decided that action shall be taken, are not yet disclosed nor are they likely to be. We may rely upon it, however, that during the past few weeks, while the matter has been in abeyance, Japan has not been entirely inactive, and it is just possible that America's declared reluctance to the undertaking was made more for the purpose of giving Japan more time than she might otherwise have had at her disposal than for any other reason. Be that as it may, now that it has been definitely decided to intervene it is to be hoped that whatever action is to take place no time will be unnecessarily lost. German intrigue has been allowed to have away in Asiatic Russia for far too long a time, making it all the more necessary that the Allies should now act expeditiously.

While there can be no doubt that Germany has obtained a strong hold upon Russia, and that further delay will but accentuate the difficulties, there is also good ground for believing that the Russians as a people are by no means reconciled to the present condition of affairs, and that they would welcome an opportunity of ousting the hated Germans, who have acted so perfidiously in the so-called peace negotiations both before and after what took place at Brest-Litovsk. Many recent telegrams have indeed pointed out that it is only the strong co-operation of the Allies that is needed for certain numerically powerful bodies in Russia to be "up and doing" actively against the invaders. As is so clear to-day as it was when the course was first advocated, the most effective way for the Allies to co-operate against Germany in Russia is by way of Siberia, and in the Russians who populate that vast territory and who when the opportunity presented itself were among the first to declare independence, ready and willing helpers should be found at hand to assist in coping with Germany's schemes in Asiatic Russia, in Siberia as well as European Russia itself. This step, by which Japan will intervene, has been taken none too soon, as affairs in Siberia appear to be getting more unsettled than ever, and the time is now ripe for effective action to be taken.

Austria's Latest Move.

Austria has sent out many peace feelers during recent months, but none surely is more direct and significant than that just put forward by Count Czernin in the Austrian Upper House. He says quite frankly that Austria has no direct friction with Britain, that she is less unpopular, weaker, less dangerous and more moderate in her demands, while at the same time being "fairly free" of annexationist desires. That is holding out the olive branch with the vengeance, and though the advances made may lead to something more tangible we cannot suppress a smile at the term "fairly free." It is true, of course, that Britain of herself does not come into very direct conflict with Austria, but the point that must not be lost sight of is that Britain is not waging this war purely in her own interests. She is one of a great group of freedom-loving nations pledged to see justice done to oppressed nations, and for that reason she cannot and will not stand by and see Austria or any other country indulge their annexationist proclivities, even partially. There are many people who have reason to regard Austria with suspicion, and however friendly disposed Austria may be towards the British, Britain may be counted upon never to go back on those whom she has sworn to help. Until Austria, therefore, can give guarantees of an adequate character we fear that her latest peace move will not prove of any great utility. Questions of great principles are involved, and to these we cannot be indifferent.

Tired of Germany.

But perhaps the greatest value of Count Czernin's statement is to be found in the fact that it provides further evidence of the growing estrangement between Austria and Germany. The Count expressed the hope that Germany's war aims will remain purely defensive. They never have been that, in point of fact, but even had they been, it would seem that Count Czernin fears they might not remain so. He goes a point further when he observes that the mere presumption that the war is being prolonged for a foreign State's annexationist aims would endanger the Alliance. There can only be one meaning to talk of this character—namely, that Austria is seeking means for shaking off German overlordship. She is tired of the union with the Germans and anxiously desires to break out of the war. Germany's good faith is openly doubted. So Count Czernin turns to England and, in effect, suggests a separate peace. The situation is full of big possibilities, and though the Austrians have not yet conceded enough to warrant the opening of peace negotiations, the latest move is a step in the right direction and will most assuredly be viewed with abhorrence in Berlin.

A Dastardly Deed.

The news of the shooting of the ex-Tsar is now so authenticated that there appears to be no doubt that the last of the Romanoffs has been murdered. He has fallen a victim to the revolutionaries of his unhappy country. Throughout the world the news will be received by all humane people with feelings of horror and regret, horror at the murder that has been committed and regret that one who was in no way personally responsible for any of the misfortunes that afflicted Russia has been done to death. In fact plenty of evidence could easily be deduced by which it could be proved that the ex-Tsar was probably the most enlightened of all the Tsars of his dynasty and that he cherished a sincere desire to further the true interests of his vast country as well as to help his fellow-countrymen. Political exigencies, no doubt, will be pleaded by the murderers of the unfortunate Tsar to account for their crime, which, however, throughout the world will be regarded as a dastardly and particularly cruel murder.

Tienchin Merchant's Will.
The late Richard Keith Douglas, of Messrs. Wilson & Co., Tienchin, who died at sea on the R.M.S. Empress of India, has left £25,000.

DAY BY DAY.

MEN CAN SUCCEED IN BUSINESS ONLY AS THEY CONTRIBUTE TO THE WELL-BEING OF SOCIETY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the capture of Gibraltar.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

A Deserving Fund.
A fund is being opened for the benefit of the widow and infant son of the late Sergeant Glendinning, by the Superintendents and Inspectors of the Hongkong Police Reserve. Lists will be sent to the various Clubs, and members of the general public are asked to avail themselves of these as far as possible. In other cases, donations may be sent to the Deputy Supt. or to Staff Inspector Arculli of the Police Reserve.

Concealed Opium.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, an old woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of eight tins of opium. Inspector Wilden said the woman was arrested in Cossuagh Road and when she was searched the drug was found concealed round her waist. Defendant said the opium was given to her to take to the country. A fine of \$250, or, in default, two months' hard labour, was passed.

Big Opium Haul.
Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of 225½ tins of opium, valued at \$2,680. Inspector Gordon said defendant was arrested on the Star Ferry Wharf the opium being found in his luggage. Defendant took the police to a house in Yau-mat which was known to be concerned in opium deals. His Worship sentenced defendant to nine months' imprisonment without the option of a fine, and ordered the confiscation of the opium.

A Legal Point.
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of eighteen tins of opium. The woman was represented by Mr. W. B. Hind who asked for a remand. He said the police searched his client's house on Monday night a few minutes after her husband had left. A legal question arose as to whether she was actually in possession at the time of arrest, and secondly whether she was acting under compulsion of her husband. It was a *prima facie* case of acting under compulsion. The case was remanded until to-morrow, and bail was fixed at \$2,000.

Victoria Theatre.
The attention of the public is directed to the announcement by the management of the Victoria Theatre of the first of a series of special Pathé films which is to be screened to-night and to-morrow night. These films will be of great merit and deep interest, and the first, "Runaway Roman," should prove an immense attraction. The production will be greatly enhanced by a special programme of music to be supplied by Lance Corporal Meo and the well-known quartette from the Middlesex Battalion. No increase in the ordinary prices is being made, and consequently there should be full houses to-night and to-morrow.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. Concerning them Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Lawrence, Quebec, writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." Of medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a tin from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Broadway Road, Shanghai.

THE TRIBUNAL.

Some of Yesterday's Cases.

On the consideration of the case of Mr. H. Hancock at the Tribunal yesterday, the Chairman said the Tribunal had read his papers and saw, as of course they knew before, that he was an exchange broker and that he was the sole partner in the firm of Messrs. A. and S. Hancock, and that this was the oldest firm of exchange brokers in the Colony, having been established here for more than fifty years. They also saw that the business had been in the hands of Mr. Hancock's family all that time. Mr. Hancock asked for absolute exemption and put it to the Tribunal, they understood, that the essential interests of the Colony required not only that there should be exchange brokers but required Mr. Hancock's personal presence.

Mr. Hancock:—I think so, sir. The Chairman:—You have been single handed in your firm for a great many years?—Since 1907. And you have from time to time been away on vacation or from illness?—I have had fifteen months at home in twenty years. And how have you carried on in case of absence or illness?—In 1909 I went home and I handed over to other firms here, to Stewart and Co. and others. They carried on for you?—Well, in a way.

Would it be practicable in Hongkong for exchange brokers, those who must be here as over age and unfit, to carry on their business during the war in that way—pooling it and preserving the interests of the different firms?—At the present moment, no. At present there are two men over fifty. One has been with us only two years, quite lately, and he is not in our line of business at all. Another who is over age went home sick only to-day. There are not enough.

You put it to us that a certain minimum number of exchange brokers is necessary and that you have reached that number?—Yes, the competition from the other side has increased.

And you put it to us that no body but an experienced exchange broker can do the work?—Yes, I put it to you that way.

That it could not be done by a man of ordinary commercial training?—No. Well, Mr. Hancock, the Tribunal has received a letter from the Chief Manager of the Hongkong Shanghai Bank to the effect that he and the Managers of the other two British Banks, the Chartered Bank and the Mercantile Bank, all consider that your retention here is essential in the interests of the Colony's trade and that any further reduction of the present number of European exchange brokers would be detrimental to such interests. We gather, I think, that you yourself put the position in just the same way?—Yes.

Is there anything you want to add?—No, nothing.

Major Morgan asked for non-exemption. After consideration the Chairman said that the Tribunal had noticed that among the list of unfit brokers, as no doubt Mr. Hancock had noticed, Mr. Tester's name appeared. Mr. Tester was not an exchange broker.

The Tribunal decided that Mr. Hancock be exempted.

Messrs. Bradley and Co.
In the case of Messrs. K. S. Morrison and F. Bavington, of Messrs. Bradley and Co., Mr. J. A. Plummer appeared for the Company.

The Chairman said they understood that the Company, as they knew, were merchants, and one of the oldest British firms in the Colony, having been established in China for more than fifty years. They understood that the firm had lately, during the war, carried out important Government contracts relating to coal from Japan, and that they performed the contracts not only with regard to the coal, but chartered ships to carry the coal, and in short put through the matter entirely. They asked for absolute exemption for both men before the Tribunal. The Company's present staff consisted of five Europeans and about seven Portuguese and Chinese and the

THE CITIZENS' DUTY.

Mr. Bonar Law's Six Points.

Mr. Bonar Law, in conversation with a Press representative early in June, summed up the financial requirements of the time as follows:

1. Lives must be lived more simply.
2. Personal, household, and business expenses must be reduced to the minimum.
3. The surplus of weekly or monthly earnings over necessary expenditure must be invested straightway in National War Bonds or War Savings Certificates.
4. Current balances at the bank should be kept as small as possible, and the money invested in National War Bonds as and when it comes in.
5. Private individuals with money on deposit in banks should draw as much as they can and invest it in National War Bonds.
6. Business people and firms with money on deposit should withdraw all not absolutely needed for their business operations and invest it in National War Bonds.

staff to-day was as to Europeans reduced to three, Mr. Plummer and the two men before the Tribunal, Messrs. Bavington and Morrison. The Portuguese and Chinese remained practically the same. Two members of the staff had left Hongkong for military service, Mr. Hill and Mr. Mitchell, and both the Tribunal saw, had got commissions.

After Mr. Plummer had answered several questions regarding the possibility of replacing either Mr. Morrison or Mr. Bavington by men from other branches, Major Morgan asked for non-exemption in the case of one man. Later the Chairman announced that both men would be exempted.

A Seventh Day Adventist.

In the case of Mr. A. Mountain, of the Seventh Day Adventists, the Chairman said they understood he was born in New Zealand, had lived in Hongkong for four years and had been a member of the Defence Corps.

The Chairman:—On your form, Mr. Mountain, you ask for absolute exemption on one ground only, that under section 30 of the Ordinance it does not apply to you. Is not that so?—Yes.

It is a question, Mr. Mountain, which, I desire you noticed in the Ordinance, the Tribunal has no power to deal with.

It is a question that is left to the Governor-in-Council and we are informed that it has been decided by the Governor-in-Council against your contention and that the Governor-in-Council has declined to exempt you. The Ordinance leaves this matter entirely in the hands of the Governor-in-Council and not in our hands, the question of such regular ministers of recognised religious denominations as the Governor-in-Council may think fit. In your form you state no other ground for your exemption. You state no Imperial interest or essential interest of the Colony which you say requires your exemption. Do you wish to suggest any now?—No, there are none sir.

Major Morgan asked for non-exemption.

Mr. Mountain:—Might I ask a question? You say the Governor-in-Council has decided against my exemption.

The Chairman:—On that point, Mr. Mountain:—Then it would be a waste of time for me to appeal to the Governor-in-Council.

The Chairman:—It is open to you to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. The only point is that you have claimed exemption because you are a member of the Seventh Day Adventist body and the Governor-in-Council has refused to exempt you on that ground. Now we ask whether you have any other grounds, either in Imperial interests or the essential interests of the Colony, and you say No. The Tribunal can only decide one way, that we grant no exemption. You have the right of appeal from that. Mr. Mountain said it is not for us to say anything as to the likelihood of success in your appeal.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

James Gordon Bennett was of all the great American newspaper proprietors undoubtedly the giant. He was the first to realise and reveal the power of the Press. When his father founded the New York Herald he gave the man in the street his first newspaper, with the news popularly presented and simply and easily written. With the advent of the son the Herald became the pioneer of newspaper enterprise. His order to Stanley, "Go and find Dr. Livingstone in Africa," was the biggest thing ever done in journalism. It made the reputation of Stanley, Bennett, the Herald and Africa. This was followed by expeditions to the North Pole, famous relief parties and other enterprises, now vulgarly known as "stunts," which have since become almost commonplace in popular journalism.

Memories of world empire are revived by the decision of the Italian Government to make Rome a maritime city by converting Ostia into a port. But it is a re-conversion. When Rome was mistress of the world Ostia was the port to which came the corn of Sicily and Sardinia, the port which sheltered the fleet giving her the sovereignty of the seas. But Tiber silt and national inertia slowly left Ostia to decay, and the rival Portus, also destined to fall into ruin, was the granary whose seizure enabled Alario to dictate terms to the Eternal City.

There is nothing very original about the proposals in Lord Southwark's Decimal Coinage Bill, the text of which was issued recently. In the last hundred years innumerable methods of converting our present coinage into a decimal one have been brought forward, and as long ago as 1853 a Select Committee recommended dividing the pound sterling into 1000 mils—the basis of Lord Southwark's Bill. And 30 years previously, in 1824, Lord Wrottesley advocated a system under which the sovereign could be divided into 1,000 cents; and all existing coins except the 3d. piece retained, the farthing being depreciated in value by 1.25th.

The present certainly seems an ideal time for making the change, for with the prices of nearly all necessary things controlled by Government the adjustments of values could be easily made. The ease with which the most educated have adapted themselves to shopping by coupon and tables of equivalent weights should disarm all criticism of possible complications arising out of a decimal coinage so simple as Lord Southwark proposes.

If the increased postal rates are to be a war measure only, would it not be better to follow the lead of other belligerent countries, and adopt a war tax stamp of 4d. on all postal communications? In such a case there would be no need to encase the many millions of papers bearing particulars of the present postal rates. All that would be necessary would be a statement that all postal packets must bear a war tax stamp. The old charges would remain, and nobody's memory inconvenienced thereby.

Little Prince Alastair, son of Prince Arthur of Connaught, made his first appearance at a public ceremony when, with his parents, he witnessed the march-past of the American troops recently. His father was just about the same age when his own Queen Victoria's Jubilee procession. Prince Alastair was full of questions for those about him at Buckingham Palace. He will be four next August.

Tips at the Ritz.
Two Swiss waiters, Edward Schwiggler and Charles Fluckiger, were remanded at Marlborough Street Police Court on charges of stealing £22 belonging to the chef at the Ritz Hotel, and three smart pins belonging to Major Oochran. The first-named prisoner stated that he took the chef's money "out of revenge" because he had not had his fair share of the tips. The latter said he took the Major's diamond pins "out of spite," because he gave him no tip.

ACTION AGAINST A
COMPRADORE.Messrs. Mow Fung and Co.
Obtain Heavy Judgment.

A case involving a large sum of money was heard before the Chief Justice at the Supreme Court this morning, when Messrs. Mow Fung and Co., of 10, Des Voeux Road Central, merchants, sued Tang Hong, alias Tang Shin-hong, of 103, Wanchai Road, the Company's late compradore. The plaintiff's claim was to have an account taken of what was due to them under an equitable charge, dated July 4, 1914, whereby the defendant charged certain land for the payment to the plaintiff under a compradore's agreement of any losses incurred in the business; and the plaintiff also claimed that the equitable mortgage might be enforced by foreclosure and sale.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., (instructed by Mr. Haywood) appeared for the plaintiff; and defendant was neither present nor represented.

Mr. Nisbet, Registrar, first provided that notice of trial had been served on the defendant and it was also stated that defendant, although he had appeared once in Chambers in March last, had not answered any letters or taken any steps to defend the action.

Mr. F. O. Mow Fung, senior partner in the firm, went into the witness box, and from his evidence it appeared that on June 5, 1914, the defendant was engaged as compradore to the firm, a usual compradore's agreement being entered into. As a security, an equitable charge was entered into on July 4, of the same year, on four properties belonging to the compradore, that charge being limited to \$20,000. Several mortgages were placed on the properties, but they were all paid off, with the exception of one for \$7,000, this money being paid to the plaintiff. That mortgage was in front of the plaintiff's equitable charge. The defendant continued as compradore until January 13, 1917, when he was dismissed, owing to unsatisfactory circumstances. At that time he was liable to the firm for \$38,711.02 on various transactions, and an account of this, together with full particulars, was handed to him. He did not sign it, but verbally agreed that it was correct. He asked to be let off a certain amount of the liability and the firm agreed to do so if a prompt settlement were made. As a matter of fact, nothing had been paid. The \$7,000 mortgage money, which the plaintiff had received, to be deducted from the original sum, leaving \$29,711.02 owing.

Mr. Alabaster said that what the firm was asking for was judgment for that sum, the enforced foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the property, and costs of the action. They were only entitled to \$20,000 under the compradore's agreement, and out of that they would have to pay the mortgage. There would be a loss unless the defendant came forward with other money.

His Lordship made the orders asked for, together with costs.

Military Property.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a large quantity of zinc from military block houses near Devil's Peak. Both defendants denied the theft. A corporal in the E. G. A. identified the zinc as having come off the roof of a military blockhouse. There had been many petty thefts from these block-houses. The first defendant was sent to goal for three months and the second was discharged.

The Colony's Health. For the week ended July 20 there were notified nine cases of plague (eight fatal), eight of enteric (seven fatal), eight of spotted fever (six fatal), two fatal occurrences of diphtheria and one fatal case of relapsing fever. All were Chinese sufferers save one British case of enteric. During Sunday and Monday there were notified five cases of plague (three fatal), one fatal case of enteric and one non-fatal occurrence of spotted fever, all being Chinese.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Fair Sharing.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
"That there may be equality."
—2 Cor. 8/14.

Equality is a fine ideal if you take it rightly; wrongly construed it may be but the wildest will o' the wisp. It is one of the "glittering generalities of natural right" which Rufus Choate criticised in the American Declaration of Independence, and nothing is easier than to do that if one read into the affirmation that "all men are created equal" what no sane man ever meant. The doctrine of the Declaration is that all men have an innate right to political self-determination, which implies also a fair chance to make the best of themselves.

These are the essential principles of modern Democracy, and the effort to apply them is the history of Democracy, which, rightly construed, is an effort after fairness. People who themselves are well edited by the exciting order of things are apt to harp on the obvious inequalities decreed by nature and providence in the varying lot of men, as if anyone could be blind to them.

Equality, it is said, is the merest dream and a manifest impossibility, which is quite true if one drive the doctrine to absurd and literal extremes. Absolute equality works out as absolute uniformity, and to get it would require an impossible and undesirable world where all distinctions were abolished. First to disappear would be the distinction of sex, which has been and is the source of many injustices. We should then have a world of neuter, like a hive of bees after the drones have been killed, and of course the queen destroyed.

It would be the last hive, but what of that if everything is to be sacrificed to a logical idea? But nobody really wants a world whose inhabitants are just "that there may be equality," only duplicates of a pattern, the equality of a box of tin soldiers. Yet if we are to have variety it is hard to see how to avoid unevenness, and where there is unevenness somebody's shoe is bound to be pinched.

And the world would stand still should we all sit down and sink because somebody else's shoe pinches less than our own.

But that is only distorting the truth into an absurdity, whereas truth itself remains, and it is undoubtedly the Christian ideal that there should be equality, fairness, in this world, in a broad and feasible sense. The Christian ideal for this reason conflicts with many arrangements and usages current in this world, and Christian citizens are not about their business if they fail to use all their influence against unnecessary injustices, and for the distribution of the privileges of life as evenly as can be made possible. The bottom affirmation of the gospel is that the Incarnate Son of God tasted death for every man, and from that it follows that beneath the widest divergences of circumstances and even of personality lies a common manhood which is a bigger thing than the whole of them.

It is that essential humanity which Christ affirms, claims and appeals to. Nothing can overrule or get rid of that inalienable equality in the long run, and on it is based the right of every human to something as near a "fair chance" as can be managed in an imperfect world.

Life is full of inequalities of every sort and kind, and the devil is always appealing to our individual, or class, or racial selfishness to have them perpetuated, extended, transformed, in our own favour. But Christ speaks to the conscience and to our human sympathies, and asks if the weak brother for whom He died is to go on suffering, to lie wounded by the way, to struggle through life over-tired, underpaid, under-estimated, with no fair chance to

do his best and be his best. The man who thinks there is any but one answer to that question is unworthy of his humanity, and an enemy of the Cross of Christ. It is no Christian ideal to produce a world in which either five talents or two or one measured out to each individual with precise evenness.

But it is only justice to aim at providing each with a fair opportunity to invest whatever capital he may be entrusted with. Or, to take St. Paul's figure, you cannot have a body which is all head, but what you can have is one in which food, head, eyes and ear each fulfil their functions to their best, and none either envies nor despises another.

2. Pass now from equality of opportunity to its correlative equality of responsibility, which indeed is the direct point of the text. Human nature, I am afraid, is not too keen about shouldering a fair share of the burden as getting a fair share of the privileges, yet the one surely follows from the other. St. Paul is writing here, as it happens, about charitable contributions. He treats that ticklish subject with his usual courtesy and sanity, and at this point he says, "I do not want you to be unfairly burdened, but only to take your equal share, others doing the same when their turn comes." The appeal is always to conscience, not to conscience reluctant and grudging, driven with a whip and stung by a sense of shame, but enlightened and willing, constrained by the love of Christ, and saying always as the last word, "Thanks be to God for His gift, the unspeakable one."

I am pleading for no cause this morning, and I will do this congregation this justice of saying that you do not need to have your nerves titillated by appeal before opening your purses for God's work.

Neither do you publish subscription lists, but leave it to our individual honour to do our share, and I congratulate the congregation which can do that and does it. That method is right when practicable because it recognises that equality of sacrifice does not mean identity of contributions. It is not what one gives but what one has left which is the measure of self-denial. For that reason a great deal of even generous giving is not sacrificial at all, because abundance remains for all reasonable wants. Even in finance equality of sacrifice is an ideal to keep in view rather than a level which is possible of attainment, things being as they are. The well-to-do will be the first to admit, if they reflect, that the poor are the more generous givers because their giving costs more, though the amount be less.

The same holds good in fields outside finance. At the present time the common burdens of every kind are extreme, the utmost efforts of our own and other countries being needed to avert the moral, and indeed material ruin of our civilisation.

An approximate equality of sacrifices ought to be aimed at, though it is scarcely possible situated as we are here to come anywhere near it.

"The trenches"—that one word is enough to make the utmost any of us can do seem small. It is impossible for us to imagine even a little of what is being done and endured at the battle front and close behind it. Not that we pity the men who are there. We do not pity them, we salute them. To them is given to-day the greatest thing which God and humanity have called on men to do for generations, and if we are to speak of sacrifice there is no scale to measure their share and ours on the same beam. I do not know what I could do, even to giving up the whole of my small kingdom, which would put me on a level, in my own estimation at any rate, with the men who actually face the fight in his own person, and puts life and limb and health in daily peril of the awful kinds this war creates. It will be the same all the rest of our lives.

When all is over there will remain two classes of us, the men who went to the war and those who did not. The reasons for going may be adequate—health, age, certificate of indispensability. But the fact will remain, and I know which side of it I should like to be on, and unfortunately refused to share.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

shall not be on, when the war is over. I do not forget that it is greater self-denial to some men to stay than to some others to go. Still less is one unmindful of the case of parents and wives to whom, were it only possible, it would be happiness to take the place of danger rather than those who are dearer to them than life.

Still, speaking in general, the soldier on the field and the sailor on sea lead the van in self-devotion, and most of us are bound to be a long way behind them.

Locally we have our Conscript Bill at work, and if its military justification is, necessarily, the moral justification lies in the sense of fairness.

The demand has been that men should have it decided for them whether they are fit and can be spared, and the object is to secure that all do their proper share according to ability. Unexceptionable principles these, and if they are followed by taxation which will make those of us pay who cannot go to fight we shall come nearer equality of sacrifice than I fear we are thinking about.

Our Tribunal is in session, and producing the inevitable crop of hard cases, which, under our very defective Ordinance, passed rather in a hurry, the Tribunal has too little power to alleviate. Hardships are bound to arise under conscription, but at least let them be recognised. The small institution and the solitary trader are being hard hit, and few kind things seem to be said to them. Compliments are passed on large firms which have "sent" employees to the war—though, by the way some had to throw up their positions and go on their own account.

But the small man, unrepresented, and with the scale pretty heavily tilted against him, has far more at stake personally than the more important man in the largest firm in the Colony.

No good situation is being kept open for him if he returns.

His business, into which he has put his capital and his personality, is practically handed over to his trade rivals, without compensation.

He is nearer the position of the woman who cast her all into the treasury than most of us care to come or are likely to. When we who remain where we are, congratulate ourselves in the future on the number of men our patriotic Colony has sent to the war I trust it will not be forgotten that we, who do the congratulating, did not ourselves go. Could not go? Doubtless, in many cases, though not all, but anyway it is the sacrifice required of others which is to bring credit to the place, and I think for one that the less we hear on that line the better.

If there is to be equality or anything like it we must follow the requirement made of others by making more serious demands upon ourselves. When the conscription has run its course we shall not be able to settle down comfortably in the idea that Hongkong has now done its duty and its remaining citizens will be able to look one another in the face.

Rather will it be time for those who remain to begin a new conception of duty, unless we are to bring upon ourselves that overcast of all condemnations the condemnation awarded to those who are content to see in others a sacrifice which they themselves refused to share.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

Application for the Release
of a Chinese.

Before the Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court this morning, an application was made on behalf of a Chinese named Lo Seung, now detained in Victoria Gaol, for an order that a writ of Habeas Corpus be issued directing the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol to show cause why this person should not be discharged from prison.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., (instructed by Mr. F. X. D'Almada) appeared to make the application, and began by saying that the application was made under the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889. Among the documents on the file were two affidavits by Mr. D'Almada, the second of which set out the grounds on which the application was made. The first ground was on a point of law as to whether the man concerned could be called a fugitive criminal, for no formal accusation of an extradition crime committed within the jurisdiction of China had been made against him. No actual proceeding in China had been commenced against him and although it was necessary that such proceedings should have been begun before the man left Chinese territory, it was necessary that there should be a formal accusation against him before he could be extradited. The other point was that no prima facie case had been made out against the man that he had committed the murder he was supposed to have done. In the petition seeking extradition the man was stated to be a notorious robber, but the actual crime on which the extradition was sought was one of murder. There was no evidence by witnesses entitled to a reasonable degree of credit that the man was concerned in the murder.

Mr. Pollock went on to deal with other aspects of the case against his client, proving various weaknesses, and after hearing these His Lordship said he would grant a rule nisi and fix a day for the actual hearing of the facts, when the case for the Crown would be presented and argued. Subject to mutual convenience, the case will be heard on Tuesday morning next.

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LOST—FOX TERRIER, large black head, no tail, black patch on hind quarters. Answers to name of Tinker. Reward if brought to 3, Canton Villas, Kowloon.

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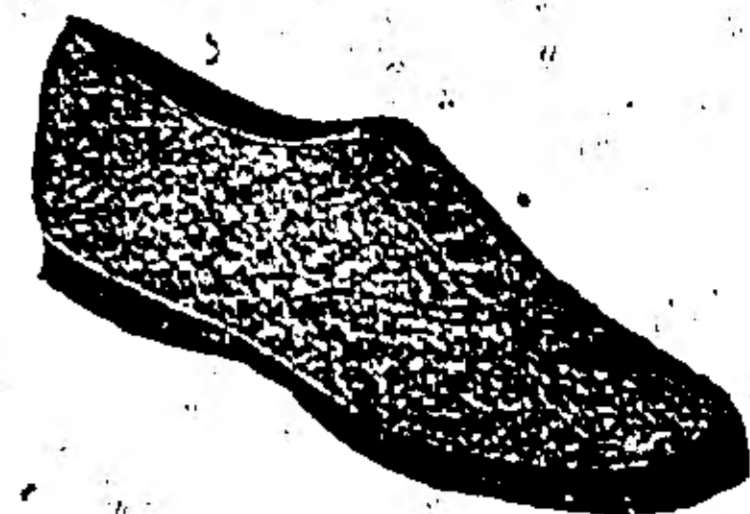
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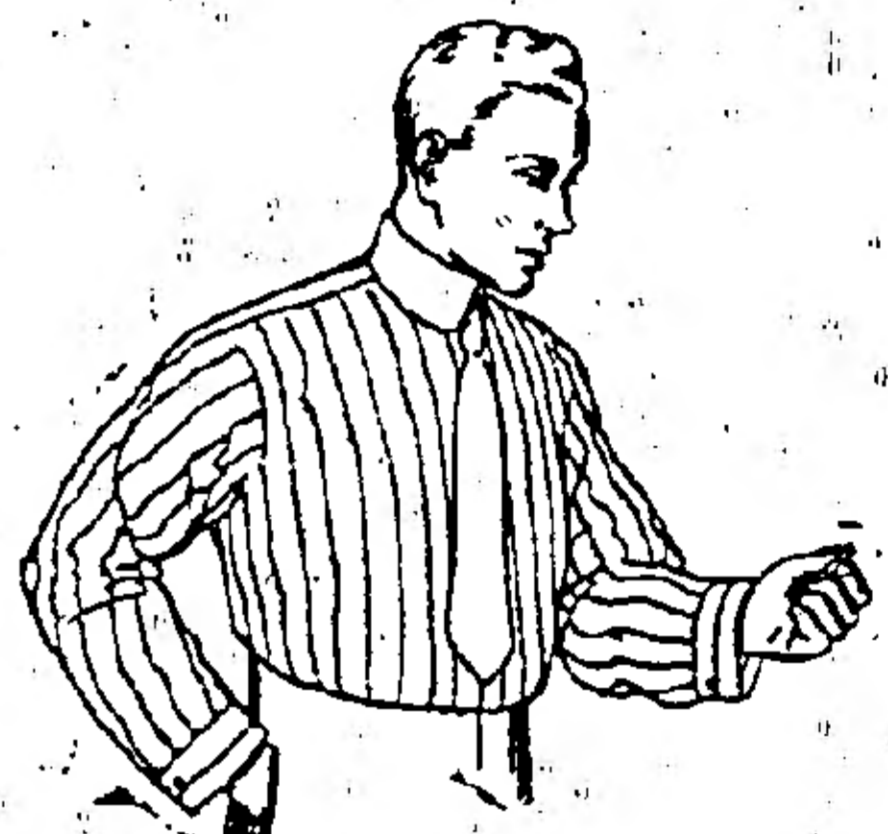
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Acting Superintendent.

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Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle	1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Tango Maru" T. 13,500 "Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	{SATUR., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m. {SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.
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"Suwa Maru"	WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.
"Fushimi Maru"	WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TERO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	22d Oct.

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BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

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ANYO MARU	18,000	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,500	9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific
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For	Steamers	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	24th July at d'light.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Taming	24th July at 1 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	25th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	26th July at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	30th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	30th July at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Karimata	Java	In port	27th July	M'la, Batavia
Tjipanas	Java & M'la	24th July	29th July	Saigon
Ysedyk	Java	30th July	9th Aug.	N'saki, Daloy

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	WED., 24th July at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 30th July at 1 p.m.

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Fri., 26th July at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 26th July at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipshing	Sat., 27th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun., 28th July at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 9th Aug. at noon.

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dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipping Company to be
Wound up.An extraordinary general meet-
ing of the Omore Steamship
Company (1899) Ltd., took place
at Cardiff, Mr. W. H. Mayne, of
the managing owners, Messrs.
George Chitham and Co., Cardiff,
presiding. A resolution was
unanimously passed deciding
that the company should be
wound up voluntarily, and that
Mr. George Chitham and Mr. W.
H. Mayne be appointed liquid-
ators. A meeting of shareholders
will be held on June 6th to
confirm this resolution. Share-
holders have been notified by the
managing owners that they
anticipate that after meeting all
liabilities there will be £50 for
each £10 share for distribution to
shareholders.

Concrete Ships.

To the general public the idea
of a concrete ship may appear a
novelty. Such is not the case.
Some 70 years ago saw the birth
of the present movement, when a
Frenchman—Mr. Lambot—pat-
ented the idea and produced a
concrete rowing boat. Some 40
years later a sloop was built in
Holland, which has been in use
ever since. Just recently the
Admiralty—owing to the excep-
tional circumstances obtaining—
have given a fresh stimulus to
the production of these vessels.
Accurately to designate the class,
one should term them ferro-
concrete, or reinforced concrete
ships. This means that a steel
skeleton is employed, which is
packed round and filled in with
concrete. Concrete is strong
under compression, but has
substantially no tensile strength.
This defect is therefore counter-
balanced by "reinforcing" with
steel rods. Different systems are
adopted, but the general principle
of getting the steel portion of
the vessel into position, and then
packing the concrete round them,
obtains in all.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. F. Bignell, second officer,
Singkiang, is on reserve; Mr. H.
L. Sargent has been appointed
second officer, Singkiang; Mr. D.
Jones, supernumerary second
officer, Linan, has gone second
officer, Fatsan; Mr. W. C.
Oxbrow, second officer, Fatsan,
has gone chief officer, Kweichow;
Mr. W. Shaw has been appointed
chief officer, Taming; Mr. J. M.
Hopkins, acting chief officer,
Taming, has gone second officer,
same ship; Mr. E. E. Moore,
chief officer, Kweichow, has gone
chief officer, Sunning; Mr. R.
Adamson, chief officer, Sunning,
is on reserve; Mr. W. Tinker,
third engineer, Kaifong, has gone
second engineer, same ship; Mr.
A. L. Struthers, second engineer,
Fatsan, is on reserve; Mr. J. H.
Pennington, supernumerary third
engineer, Fatsan, has gone third
engineer, Kaifong; Mr. L. B. rner
has been appointed second
officer, Heinsing; Mr. W. J.
Rowlingston, second officer,
Taishun, has gone second
officer, Heintab; Mr. W. Campbell,
second officer, Heintab, has gone
second officer, Taishun; Mr. C. F.
Davis, third engineer, Heinsing,
has resigned; Mr. C. E. Compton
has been appointed third engineer,
Heinsing; Mr. C. Timbrell, third
engineer, Kwantab, has gone
second engineer, Tungwah; Mr.
A. Hastie has been appointed
third engineer, Heintab; Mr. F.
Moore has been appointed third
engineer, Irene; Mr. O. Strand
has been appointed third engineer,
Kiangy; Mr. E. Tapsell, chief
officer, Waishing, has resigned;
Mr. M. Grehw has been
appointed acting chief officer,
Lienhsing; Mr. E. F. Fuller, from
reserve, has gone second officer,
Loongwo; Mr. B. Bidwell has
been appointed second officer,
Mausang; Mr. D. R. Kilbee, chief
officer, Mausang, is on leave;
Mr. F. S. King, second officer,
Chipshing, has gone chief officer,
Waishing; Mr. J. Webster, chief
officer, Lienhsing, has resigned;
Mr. W. McFarlane, chief engineer,
Yusang, is on reserve; Mr. A. J.
Perry, chief engineer, Mausang,
has gone chief engineer, Yusang;
Mr. J. Smith, second engineer,
Mausang, has gone chief
engineer, same ship; Mr. A.
A. Kinross, third engineer,
Taksang, has gone third engineer,
Chipshing; Mr. J. J. Vanstone,
third engineer, Chipshing, has
gone second engineer, Mausang;
Mr. R. Frost has been appointed
second officer, Vitim; Mr. A. Allan,
chief officer, Vitim, has resigned;
Mr. T. Jones, supernumerary
chief officer, Teests, has gone
chief officer, Vitim; Mr. E. Tapsell
has been appointed chief officer,
Van Waerwyck; Mr. S. H.
Hurley, chief officer, Van Waer-
wyck, is on reserve; Mr. J. D.
Thwaites, supernumerary second
officer, Van Waerwyck, has
gone second officer; Chip-
shing; Mr. E. C. James, has
gone second officer, Teests, has
gone second officer, Van Waerwyck.

NOTICES.

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and OCHI. COAL MINES.
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TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIRIN,
TIANJIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
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Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Changlo, c/o Tensheng West
Tehfootao, from Shanghai.
Mook Joo, Hongkong Hotel,
from Tokyo.
Kashiwa, from Yokohama.
Leechengbo, Kwongmanloong,
from Shanghai.
Mr. Sizafong Co., Des Vaux
Road, from Shanghai.
Mr. Si, c/o Zaiyang & Co., from
Shanghai.
Chwangho, from Amoy.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPER RENOUNCES SUBSIDY.

Amsterdam, July 21.
The "Cologne Gazette's" Vienna correspondent says:
The semi-official "Freundenblatt" has renounced the Foreign
Office subsidy in order to retain a free hand towards the
Austrian Government.

The Foreign Office had complained of the paper's at-
titude and demanded that it be at least neutral.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

A Concession to Germany

Amsterdam, July 21.
The "Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung's" correspon-
dent says: The Soviet Government, while refusing to agree
to a German battalion being sent to Moscow to protect
the Embassy, has consented to the employment of several
hundred German soldiers in mufti.

Birk Captured

Amsterdam, July 21.
A message from Moscow received in Berlin states that the
Czechs have captured Birk and the Soviet troops are with-
drawing.

Allied Officers Under Observation

London, July 21.
In connection with the Murman landing Mr. Trotzky has
ordered the Soviet soldiers not to support the French and
British officers, and not to permit them to go from one
town to another and to watch them carefully as conspirators
against the Russian people.

THE SHOOTING OF THE EX-TSAR.

London, July 21.
A Russian official message states: The Central Executive
Committee approved of the shooting of Romanoff and his
wife and son were sent to a place of security. Important
documents concerning Romanoff, including diaries he kept
till the last, the diaries of his wife and children, letters by
Rasputin to Romanoff and his family will be published
shortly.

FIGHT BETWEEN BRITISH AND
GERMAN AEROPLANES.

Copenhagen, July 21.
Three British aeroplanes returning from Tondern were
fired on by German warships and chased by German aéro-
planes. The fight ended on the Danish border. The three
British airmen landed at various points in Denmark and
will be interned at Sævi. The bomb dropping exploded a
great ammunition dump near Tondern.

NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Copenhagen, July 21.
Both British and German warships were seen all day off
the west coast of Jutland. The British warships fired at
German aeroplanes one of which fell in the sea.

AMERICAN CRUISER SUNK.

London, July 21.
America has announced the sinking of a cruiser without
loss of life.

Later.
New York, July 21.
It was an armoured cruiser that was sunk. The cause
is unknown. Three hundred and thirty-five of the crew are
known to have landed. The Navy Department reports that
1,136 others are aboard two steamers proceeding to an
unnamed destination, all well.

SPANISH MINISTER RESIGNS.

Madrid, July 21.
The Minister of Marine has resigned.

A MILLIONAIRE
BURGLAR.

An Extraordinary Incident in
Japan.

Kobe, July 4.—A well-known
multi-millionaire living at
Kawana, Ise province, is reported
to have been arrested and sent to
prison to await trial on a charge
of house breaking. It appears
that is May last Mr. Kawada
Sakemuro, a wealthy man living
at Hioki-sho, Nagoya, rented a
villa at Tomidashima, a seaside
resort near Yokkaichi, for the
benefit of his son, who was suffer-
ing from consumption, and on the
21st of that month the invalid was
taken thither from Nagoya.
Behind the house he occupied is
the villa of Mr. Moroto Seita, a
well-known multi-millionaire,
who was greatly annoyed at the
arrival of a consumptive in the
neighbourhood. On the very day
on which the invalid arrived Mr.
Moroto bought the villa to which
the young man had been taken,
and demanded that the house be
immediately vacated. Mr. Kawa-
da, however, had paid rent for
six months in advance, and
naturally refused the demand.
At midnight Mr. Moroto, who
is quite a young man, accom-
panied by four of his servants, is
alleged, made a raid upon the
house, destroying the fences and
slutters. Whether or not owing
to the intense excitement caused
by this incident, the condition of
the invalid became rapidly worse,
and he died a few days later.
Information being given to the
police of the midnight raid, Mr.
Moroto and his servants were
immediately taken to the police
station, and were subsequently
handed to the prosecutor.

Left £466,000 But No Will.

The estate of Mr. J. H. Thast-
ober, of Oldham, has been sworn
at £466,700, with net personalty
£452,701. He died without
making a will. His wife pre-
deceased him.

Church Must Stand for Equality.

That he had never felt so
sahamed of the Church as when
he thought of its attitude in the
past towards Labour, was one of
the statements by the Bishop of
London in a sermon at Isleworth.
The Church must stand for
equality—the same life and op-
portunities for the slave child as
for the duke, and there must
be equality of opportunity for
each one. In the Church's
mission, he said, it must
support the utmost.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Swatow and Singapore	Taming	B. & S.	24, July
Shanghai	Taisang	J. M. Co.	24, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	26, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	26, July
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	27, July
Manila and Batavia	Karimata	J.C.J. L.	27, July
Shanghai	Vossang	J. M. Co.	28, July
Saigon	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	29, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	30, July
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	30, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	30, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	2, Aug.
Nagasaki and Dalny	Yseldyk	J.C.J. L.	9, Aug.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	9, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	11, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abbey Douglas John D'Orly Mr &
Anderson Dr & Mrs Mrs B S
EG Krole H
Blecker J J Little A C
Birling J H Longfield S
Bray E Y Lauritsen Mr & Mrs
Branch Capt & Mrs
Burns N
Birrell J D Lucas R L
Birbeck R J Lucas R L
Bastor E A Lanchberg Capt P F
Browall W G Maclean Dr G W
Bullis Mrs E B Maslin H E
Bullis J N Manners Maj O M
Banks J T B McKelvie Mr &
Brison A Mrs G
Brulman J Madsen B
Cumming Dr & Mrs Macfadyen D
H L Mors A J
Chivers P Neeson Mr & Mrs W
Cameron R V P
Courtney J D Nicolson J S
Clyton H Perry S S
Chambers L Penneroye J de La
Davis A F Ritchie J L
Diamantidis Mr & Mrs Reay Miss F
Mrs Diederichsen Miss D Riach G
Emsall Madam E Slade Mrs M
Ellis G W Seybt C E
Elliott G W Stubb A T
Evan's Mr & Mrs D Seaven H P
Evan's Master K Sheehan Miss H
Edwards F Sweet and Miss O
Goslier Mrs S Sherwood Mrs G
Hick L Stenbury V
Hick A Stubb A T
Hall Capt T P Stubb A T
Hodgins Mrs A E Stubb A T
Hooper A Shelton Templeton O P
Harper G Thompson F G
Hicks A R Thomas B A
Hayes R A Vermilion P W
Hryden H Vint Theo
Hodman C H Wendenberg G
Holt D H Weymouth Mr &
Horton Mr & Mrs Mrs R

G L

Wylls Mr & Mrs B

Wood G G

Wright Capt W

Westers Capt H

Wylls Mr & Mrs B

Wood G G

Wright Capt W

Westers Capt H

Wylls Mr & Mrs B

Wood G G

Wright Capt W

Westers Capt H

Wylls Mr & Mrs B

Wood G G

Wright Capt W

Westers Capt H

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Wylls Mr & Mrs B

Wood G G

Wright Capt W

Westers Capt H

Wylls Mr & Mrs B

Wood G G

Wright Capt W

Westers Capt H

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R Large Mrs B
Anger Dr & Mrs Lambson A
Bastman G Lambson Mrs E
Budge W Lambson Mrs E
Theng Mr & Mrs T S McGee Mrs
Cousins Mr & Mrs Moley W
Jubane Mrs T B Morton A
Cumming Mrs Moore W J
Cuth O Moore Mrs J
Gregory Mr & Mrs Blackman Mr & Mrs
Haywood G R Blackman Mrs G E
Roy A W T Blackman Mrs E M
Hammes C J Blackman Mrs E M
Hastfield J Blackman Mrs E M
Jackson Mr & Mrs Stubbings
Robt A L Stubbings
Wm Underwood Mr & Mrs
James B White Mr & Mrs J
Thos Mrs L White Mr & Mrs J
Finch C D

KINGSLEYS HOTEL.

Harar Mr & Mrs D Lincoln Mrs & Miss
J M
Brooklyn Lt & Mrs Loren Mr & Mrs W
F G Loren Mrs W
Caplan D E McNicol L D
Dessau V McNicol Dr & Mrs
Orlote Mr & Mrs Rolfe Capt P H
G W Robertson Mr & Mrs
Evans H W Mrs John
Tilkins Miss D South Mr & Mrs W
Purcell A Scott Holman
Greenburg Mr & Mrs Scott Holman
Haskett G F Shaw J A
Hodge L E S Simmons F B
James O P Singer Mrs & Mrs E T
Sutton F

GRAND HOTEL.

Antin O Heaney W J
Baker G H Heaney H D
Baker J P Heaney H D
Crawford H N Macdonald P
Crawford H N Macdonald P
Crawford H N Macdonald P
Crawford H N Macdonald P
Crawford H N Macdonald P
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Crawford H N Macdonald P
Crawford H N Macdonald P
Crawford H N Macdonald P

CARLTON HOTEL.

Howe N I Meadows Miss J
Cocker V T Pettiford Commander
Cameron Mrs F E Pettiford Mrs S N
Dobinson Mrs E Paul S
Grace E B Stephens Mr & Mrs
Hurley H H
Harris F T Thom Wm
Kesteven Lt Com Thomson Capt J A
M P & Mrs Trukidate Capt Z
Murrell O

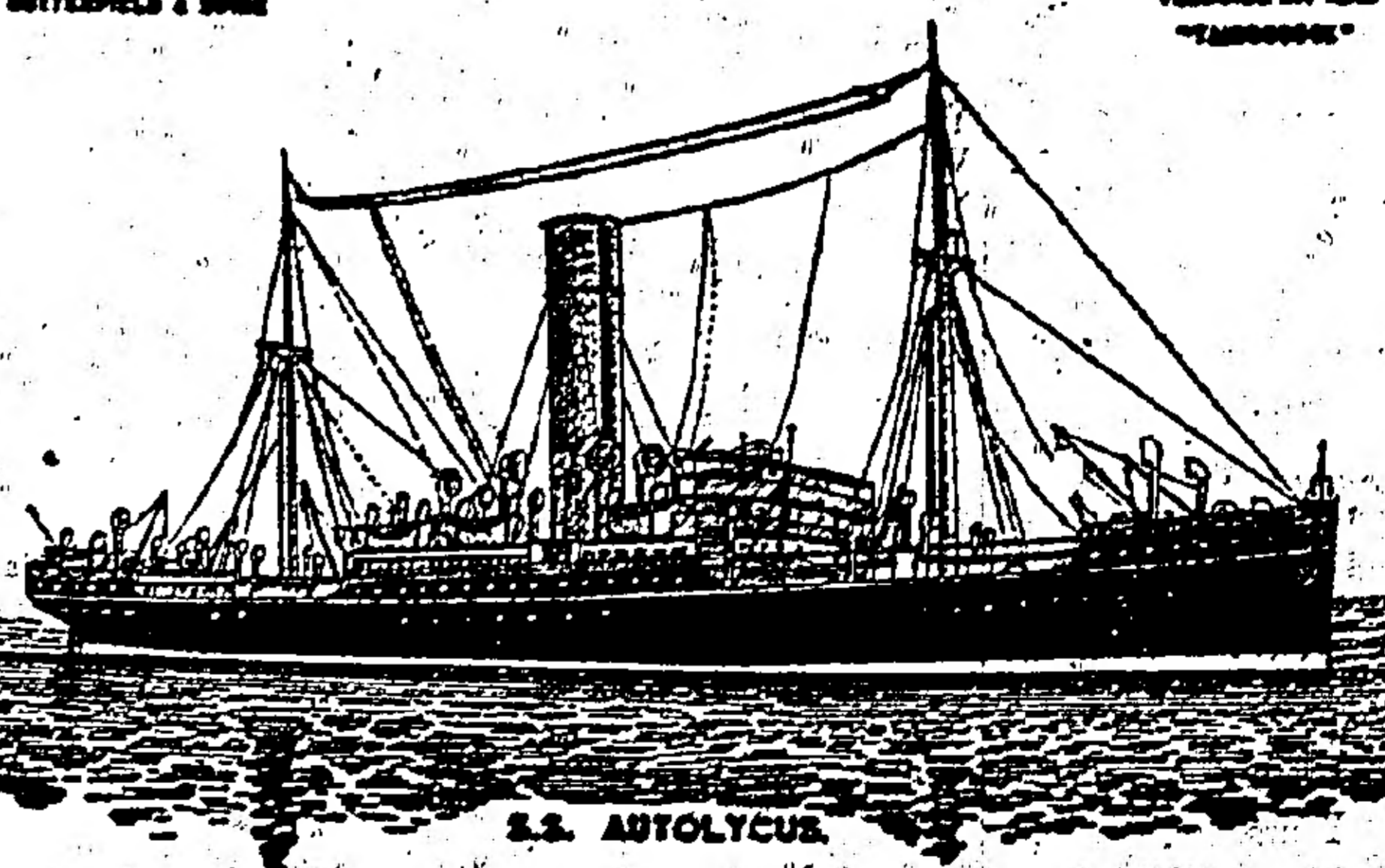
MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The ss CHINA, Voy. 14 Home, arrived
at San Francisco on Wednesday, July
17th 1918.

NOTICES.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong's Emporium
and Exporters

The Largest Modern Dept.
Store in the East.

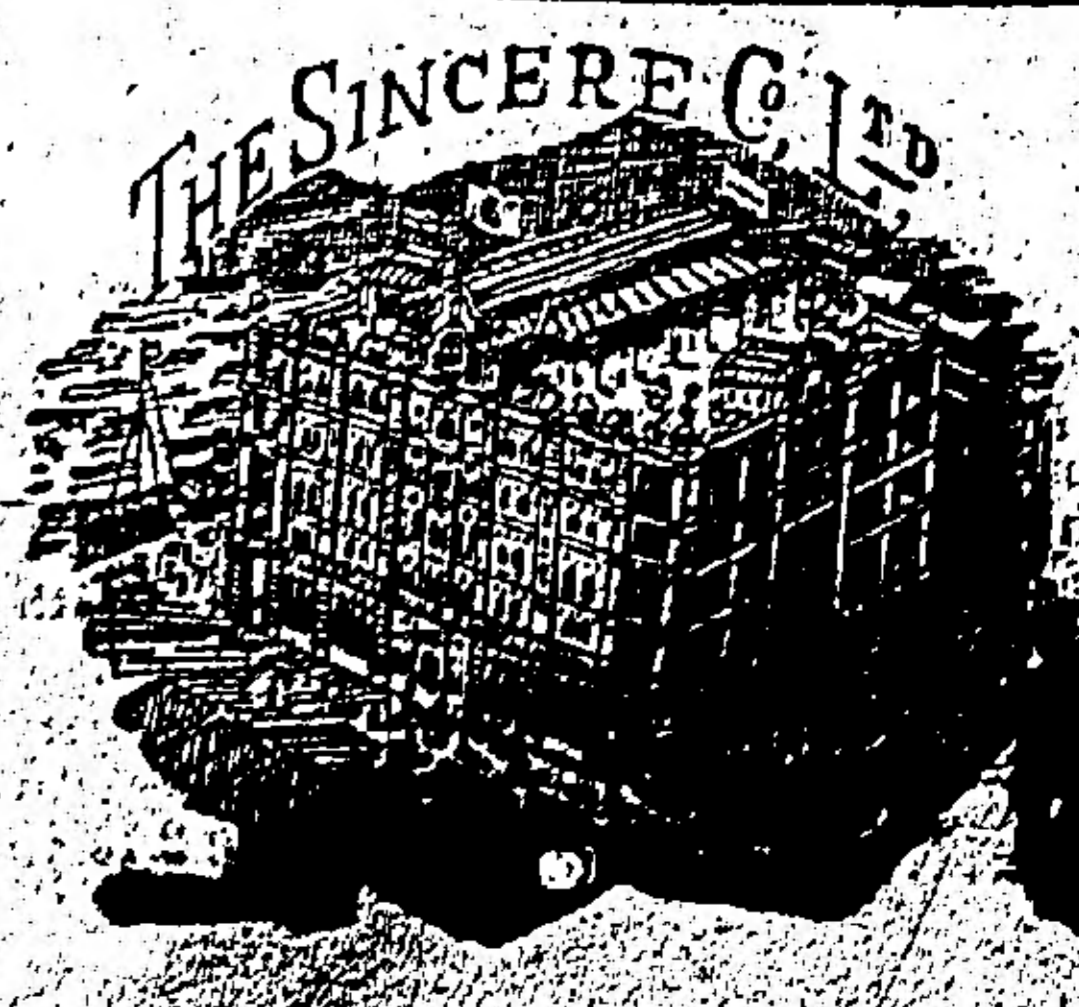
AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST
IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

Refreshments on the Roof Garden

PRICES MODERATE.

TELEPHONE 1267 and 1268.



CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper to let people know how surprised I was when I read in your Saturday's issue a Havas message giving a statement by M. Liy-gues, French Minister of Marine. That statement is true regarding the British squadrons holding the German fleet prisoner in the North Sea, but I am sure the Onorevole Ministro della Marina, M. Leygues, doesn't state the whole truth when he mentions only the French Navy with the help of American and Japanese naval forces barring the Oranito Channel and guarding also the eastern Mediterranean. Where is the Oranito Channel? In Italy. I dare say everybody knows that. Then where is the Italian Navy? Since Italy has entered this war what has her Navy done? According to the French Minister, nothing, and therefore it doesn't count. I should say the Onorevole Ministro della Marina Francese ought to have stated:—"The Italian Navy, with the help of the British, French, Japanese and American naval forces, are barring the Oranito Channel and keeping the Austrian Fleet prisoner in the Adriatic, etc., etc."

Trusting, Sir, you will see there must be a mistake somewhere, and thanking you very much for your courtesy.

Yours etc.

"UN ITALIANO."

Canton, July 22, 1918.

[The message was published by us precisely as it came through by cable.—Ed. H.K.T.]

WHAT OF HONGKONG?

Sir,—I would ask you if you do not think it would be a wise policy for the Hongkong Government to send a proper representative to America to endeavour to secure an order for shipbuilding? Would it not be a blessing for the Colony during these quiet times if an order could be secured for 50,000 or 75,000 tons? China and Japan have each been given a large order; why not Hongkong? Why don't the newspapers wake up and exert their influence?

Yours etc.

PROGRESSIVE.

[Since the war we have on many occasions emphasised Hongkong's facilities for the building of ships, and recent comments of ours on the subject were reprinted in extenso in the leading shipping journal of the United Kingdom. The suggestion that Hongkong should send an official representative to America appears to us a thoroughly sound one.—Ed. H.K.T.]

A MOTORING INCIDENT.

Sir,—Regarding the motor accident at North Point, I must contradict the statements of "Motorist," which I state are not true. They were no less than five witnesses who saw the accident, and if it should be necessary they can be brought forward. There was no "motor" sounded, and had the child been killed it would have been a case of manslaughter. Thanking you if you will print this in your valuable paper.

Yours etc.

A WITNESS.

Hongkong, July 23, 1918.

Sir,—Regarding the motor accident at North Point I hereby contradict the statements made by "Motorist." I happened to be there as one of the witnesses. There was no horn sounded and I take it that if the child had been killed it would have been purely a case of manslaughter. This is being written in justice to the public and to prove that "Motorist" was not telling the truth.

Thanking you for this insertion.

Yours etc.,

THE WITNESSES.

Dependence on this sub-

A STRIKING BOOK.

"Present-Day Impressions of the Far East."

There has just been published by the Globe Encyclopaedia Company what is probably the finest and most beautifully-produced book on the Far East hitherto issued. We refer to "Present-Day Impressions of the Far East," which has long been in preparation and now sees the light of day. Those who have seen it unanimously agree that it is a real work of art, while at the same time being a mine of information concerning the places covered—China, Hongkong, Indo-China, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies. Other parts of the Far East are, we understand, to be dealt with in separate works later. The striking features of this new publication are the clearness of the type, the art paper used in its production, the beautiful full-page coloured plates (many of deep historic interest), the dainty tinting of the illustrations, and the very happy arrangement of the reading matter. In this latter respect a most admirable plan has been hit upon, for there is no labouring of statistical details such as is common to books of a similar type—the articles and the facts are judiciously marshalled and relieved by really artistic pictures, so that the publication is full of interest from cover to cover. A complete account is given of all the countries dealt with, and there are topical articles by expert contributors dealing with all aspects of life. Especially valuable should the book be to business men, as it deals in a most copious manner with commercial possibilities in the East and gives a wealth of information in this regard. The heavy work involved in the production of the book has largely fallen on Mr. W. B. Morton Cameron, who, together with the publishers, is to be highly complimented on such a magnificent publication.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Shum Visits Kwangsi. Shum Chin-bean, along with his two secretaries and one M.P., left early on the morning of the 22nd for Kwangsi to see Luk Wing-ting. He will return in about ten days.

The Military Situation. An official report from Huanan says that the Canton troops, after the expiration of the armistice, have recaptured Yushen, and another report from the northern front states that the Northern troops have retired to Muikwan.

Naval Movements. In reply to an investigation on the movements of the northern squadron ordered by the Authority, Chan King-ming, the commander in the east, has reported that the cruiser Hoi Yang has not returned from Vladivostok, and the cruiser Yui Hoi, Fook Po, and Cheu Wei are anchored off Ching On for defence purposes, while the Ying Sui and Shiu Wo, along with four torpedo boats, show no sign of coming to Fukien. At present there are only three gun-boats in Fookhow harbour and as their fighting power is very small they will not come to attack Canton.

Japanese Socialists. Tang Shao-yi, during his visit to Japan, has made friends of a number of Socialists and is now introducing two of their leaders to Canton to cultivate friendship between the citizens of the two countries. The Authority has been requested by wire to give them a cordial reception when they arrive. Bank Notes Decline. As the payment of the purchase price for the gunboat Kwong Hoi has again and again been deferred, the redemption of the Bank of China's notes cannot be commenced, and the rates have dropped from 7 per cent. to 10 per cent. discount.

Death Enquiry.

An enquiry into the death of the late Sergt. Glendinning is to take place on Friday afternoon at 2.15 p.m.

BELCHERS STREET FIRE.

Enquiry Resumed This Afternoon.

The enquiry that Mr. J. R. Wood is holding into the cause of the disastrous fire which took place last week at Belchers Street, was continued at the Magistracy this afternoon.

Evidence was given by Mr. H. A. Lammert, who spoke to making an examination of the premises after the fire. The godowns all appeared to have been well-stocked with oil. The fire must have been very fierce. He found out that the insurance on the premises and goods was \$69,000 and he was satisfied that the godowns held considerably more than that value of oil, that was if all the time were full.

Questioned by Mr. Lewis, appearing for the Insurance Company, Mr. Lammert said that with regard to the water supply he had heard that the four or five inch main there was very insufficient as the godowns were very large, and having regard to the nature of the goods stored. A quantity of the oil was salvaged, about 3,000 tins. The value of that, if sound, would be about \$20,000.

By Mr. Davidson, appearing for the owners, he was not able to form any opinion as the cause of the fire.

Further evidence was given by the accountant of the firm relative to the books being sent to the Insurance Company.

The godown keeper, who reported the fire to the owners, gave evidence.

After other evidence was given the enquiry was adjourned.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—

Search Supervisors. Search Supervising duties are suspended until further orders. Search Supervisors will be at once warned to report for duty at Central, both shifts. On this duty caps without covers (and not helmets) will be worn.

Strength. P.O. 640 Osborne is invalided out.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 20th July, 1918:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 20 weeks
This Year: ...	\$15,904	394,174
Last Year: ...	13,355	338,498
Increase: ...	2,549	5,676
Decrease: ...		

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Formosa, moving north. Cyclone or typhoon W. of the northern Ladrones or Mariana Islands, inclining northward.

The S. S. Nanjing. The local office of the China Mail S. S. Co., in receipt of a cable from Yokohama to the effect that the S. S. Nanjing left that port on the morning of the 22nd inst. and will be due here on or about the 29th inst.

"The New East." In celebration of the first anniversary of *The New East*, a monthly Review published in English and Japanese at Tokyo, Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott, the proprietor and editor, has issued a miniature edition of the anniversary number (June) of his Review. No doubt the miniature edition will be circulated broadcast and serve as a reminder of the importance of the Review which now appears to have established itself—and most deservedly—as one of the very best publications of its kind in the Far East. All interested in the Far East and particularly in Japan should read *The New East*, which month by month is full of interesting and varied articles.

IN THE BACKGROUND.

The Repairs of Material.

Major O.J.O. Street, (Author of "The Making of a Gunner" etc.) writes as follows:—

The development of the aeroplane has introduced into war a new weapon, that has certain characteristics not usually associated with warlike stores.

In designing contrivances for use on active service, the practice hitherto has been to build them primarily for strength and hard usage. In the case of the aeroplane, this is impossible; strength must be attained, but lightness is essential. Consequently, aeroplanes are the most striking example of material that deteriorates under war conditions, and the extent of this deterioration, and of the organisation necessary to make it good, is far greater than many people realise.

An aeroplane, unlike a ship in the water, depends upon its engine power to keep it aloft in the air. The greater part of the horse-power of the engine is employed in raising the machine itself in the air, and in maintaining it when there, leaving a balance only for raising useful weight and for propelling it through the air. Consequently, the lighter the machine, the greater the margin of power left for attaining speed or for conveying men, bombs, guns, ammunition, petrol, and so forth.

It is therefore impossible to build an aeroplane of steel and fit it with an engine such as would be capable of rough work in a tractor. The wings and body of the machine are made of the lightest materials available, the engine is designed primarily to give great power for a given weight. This means that the whole machine is comparatively flimsy, the wings and body are very susceptible to damage from a variety of causes, the engine is a most delicate piece of machinery, requiring very great care in its upkeep. The life of the machine in the air is a matter of a few hours only, after which it must be repaired, overhauled, and many of its parts, replaced, before it is fit to begin another period of service.

The aeroplane has yet another dissimilarity to most weapons of war. A slight defect in a gun, for instance, hardly matters. It can be repaired on the spot, and at the worst the gun is out of action for a short time. A defect that develops in an aeroplane while flying may mean the sacrifice of the pilot's life. Putting it on the lowest basis, no nation can afford this. Its manufacturing capabilities may be such that aeroplanes can be turned out in unlimited numbers, the loss of one machine more or less may be inappreciable. But the training of a pilot is a long and expensive business, when trained, he is a valuable asset, far more so than the machine he flies, however elaborate it may be.

It follows, therefore, that before a nation can maintain a large fleet of aeroplanes in the air, it must first of all provide the organisation necessary to maintain the strength of this fleet. Apart from the primary sources of supply of machines and pilots, and of aerodromes where these may be tested and trained respectively, a huge system of shops for the repair and overhaul of the machines already in service must be established. An aeroplane suffers the additional disadvantage of being very cumbersome to transport. A machine weighing about a ton will occupy many tons of shipping space when packed. It therefore follows that repair shops must be set up as close as possible to the bases of operation of the machines.

The British have several of these repair shops in full operation, and they are kept amply supplied with work. The main portion of these establishments consists of shops where the machines for repair can be dismantled, and the various parts sent out to the departments that deal with them. Each department is equipped for a definite class of work. There are wood-working shops, dealing with repairs to struts of the framework of the body, cabinet makers whose business it is to repair propellers,

TO-MORROW'S TRIBUNAL.

Kowloon Dock Cases to be Considered.

The following cases are to come before the Tribunal to-morrow afternoon:—

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

The following men are medically fit:—

1. E. L. Hsieh.
2. W. P. Hedley.
3. S. Gray.
4. F. Goodman.
5. W. Brown.
6. J. G. Dick.
7. D. S. Cooper.
8. W. E. Cook.
9. J. M. Jack.
10. K. B. Macaskill.
11. J. S. McIntosh.
12. J. C. Owen.
13. J. M. Smyth.
14. A. M. Simpson.
15. G. Henderson.
16. J. E. Hamilton.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—A. Tucker, W. A. Morgan, J. N. B. Allen, D. L. Keith, S. H. West, W. F. Ford, H. H. Scott, J. S. Keith, G. Nelson, W. G. Brownell, W. Tulip and F. C. Coleman.

Other Cases.

A. E. Godfrey.—Medically fit. A. F. Brown.—Medically fit.

Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

W. A. Stephens is medically fit. (No unfit men of military age from this firm.)

Mackintosh and Co.

F. A. Mackintosh is medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

Gerin Drevard and Co.

J. D. Birrell is medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

Carmichael and Clarke.

J. B. Thompson is medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

Sail-makers, (mostly women) who deal with the linen covering of the wings. Metal workers of all sorts abound, mainly fitters who dismantle the engines and engineers who effect the necessary repairs to the parts when dismantled. Beyond the sheds is a big testing-ground, where the machines are flown after repair. Here they are put through every sort of evolution by experienced pilots, before being passed as fit to undertake a further period of service.

But perhaps the most interesting side of these repair works is the salvage department. A machine sooner or later reaches a stage when it is beyond repair, either through age or accident. But however completely it is destroyed, there is nearly always a number of parts that have escaped damage. These parts, from the smallest screw to a complete engine, are collected and sent to the salvage department, where they are inspected, cleaned, and classified. They are then available either for issue as spare parts to the repair shops or for return to the aeroplane factories for incorporation in new machines.

It cannot be too widely realised that for every machine in the air, there must be literally hundreds of men on the ground, engaged in new production, repairs, and testing. Behind the big fleet of aeroplanes must be the great organisations without which they cannot operate, without which they would cease to exist as a practical force within a period of a few weeks.

Although aeroplanes have been taken as the outstanding example, the same applies in a greater or less degree every sort of war material. In the background there must be a huge force engaged in keeping the material up to fighting standard, and this force requires tools, accommodation, and material, all of which must be conveyed to the scene of their labour. It is not too much to say that a modern war is win or lose in the stores and workshops in rear, than in the more spectacular region of the firing line.

BRITISH AEROPLANE INDUSTRY.

Some Facts Concerning Its Growth.

Great Britain may perhaps be said to have been somewhat better off at the beginning of war in the matter of the nucleus of an aeroplane industry of magnitude than in that of the native aero engine, though the latter was fortunate in having at its back the wonderful adaptability and driving force of the great high grade British motor car engine factories, which have proved themselves capable of such wonders. But it must be written down in the main as embryonic, and for much the same reason as the engine side of the industry that pilots who were then mainly out to win races and give public exhibitions, preferred to use (and thereby to advertise) proven types, such as the Bleriot, the Morane-Saulnier, the Nieuport, the Deperdussin and so forth. Private construction, too, had not been by any means liberally fed and financed by sufficient Government orders; the great bulk of such little public money as was spent went to finance and to develop the Royal Aircraft Factory and its designs.

There were, however, pioneers ready who had been retarded by financial difficulties and a comparative lack of engines from launching out upon a big scale. The late S.F. Cody had actually anticipated the demand for the larger and more solid type of plane in war and had actually won the War Office Prize in 1912 with his famous, British-built "Cathedral" with its 120 H. P. engine which had become the property of the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps. The brothers Short had from the commencement been building planes under the Wright patents over here. A. V. Roe had been doggedly fighting his way through to success from the very first days of flight. The British and Colonial Company was already a large and firmly established business with the Bristol machines. The Sopwith had achieved fame; and there were the Aircraft Manufacturing Company, the Grahame-White Company, the Vickers, the Blackburn, the British Osadron, the Martinsyde, White of Cowes, and others, including the Handley Page Firm, which has made such a great success in the war with its big bombing machines.

Such was the nucleus, but the output of the whole lot would be beaten in a few hours under present conditions of organisation. At first the demands of the Government were comparatively modest, and a vast amount of experimental work in the evolution of the plane had to be put in to meet sterner conditions of weight and weather, increased engine-power, gun-carrying bombing, aerial fighting, and so forth, all so familiar in the fourth year of the war. And last, but not least of all, the important factor of speed. It was essential that the plane should live up to the engine and stand the strain of the many strenuous tests, hardly dreamt of before the war, to which pilots have constantly to subject their machines under fire and in aerial fighting. That the result has been eminently satisfactory and a very great credit to British manufacture and design is proved by the way, day in and day out, British machines come and go with the greatest regularity, sustaining losses which compare highly favourably with those of the enemy. Yet aeroplanes before the war were each an individual job, whereas now they are an absolutely scientific proposition turned out in enormous quantities all over Great Britain.

As with the engine, so with the planes. With the immense demands on output all sorts and conditions of factories have been enlisted or specially built in the great cause, and hundreds of thousands of workers of all description trained or adapted. Naturally the builders of motor bodies were amongst the first enrolled, and amongst them the King's own coachbuilders from the days of the early Georges. The manufacturers of

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Serious Charges Against a Lad.

A young lad named Noel Baker Dyer, alias Mahomed, was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with unlawfully obtaining the sum of \$9 from the Ching Wo Tai Manufacturing Company, Yau-mat, between February, 1917, and March, 1918, by false pretences, purporting that the amount would be invested in a certain society or club. He was also charged with unlawfully attempting to obtain from a well-known Chinese living in Yau-mat a sum of money purporting the same to be for War Charity subscriptions.

Defendant pleaded not guilty to the first charge and on the second charge admitted having asked for certain subscriptions but not in the name of War Charities. He went on to say that some of his "chums" in the Middlesex Regiment were about to leave and suggested that he should organise a sports association. He called at complainant's home asking him if he could give some prizes to the newly established association and on this occasion complainant told him to defer his visit and come the next evening, which he did. After being tired of waiting he resolved to leave the house and succeeded complainant accompanied by a European Sergeant. He was arrested and in the charge-room he witnessed complainant write down certain things and later he was asked by the Sergeant to make his statement which he declined to do. He reserved his statement so that he could speak before the public at the court. Defendant added that he had volunteered and was leaving for Bombay shortly, after which he expected to serve at the front for the Allies.

Inspector Gerrard said defendant asked for a subscription but did not definitely state the amount. On the question of bail he wished to suggest \$200.

His Worship adjourned the case until Friday, bail being fixed at \$200.

furniture, pianos, organs and such kindred businesses together with many still more unexpected cases, has given way on all sides to the building of aeroplanes or parts of the plane, standardised to the minutest decimal point. Only the other day a firm of game and animal food manufacturers actually ceased manufacture in favour of aeroplanes; and countless new factories, large and small, have sprung up all over the country. The woodworkers of a famous country district have been completely reorganised and abandoned the special work for which they are a household word all over Britain, in order to concentrate upon planes. French polishers have been organised to apply "dope" to the wings of the machines; and women in tens of thousands are busy gluing and shaping the struts in addition to working automatic machines, and sewing all day long at the fabric of the wings. The question of spare parts plays as important a role in the efficiency of the plane as in the engine; and many of the factories, probably the vast majority of them, specialise upon certain unimportant looking bits of wood or metal and never see the aeroplane itself. There are such factories everywhere throughout the country, labouring at high speed on minor tasks of deadly monotony; the key note of the whole of this huge war development is accuracy. The least unconscientiousness or slovenliness may wreck the whole machine in flight and cost two or more men their lives; the wonder of reliability of the British aeroplane and the small percentage of preventable accidents amongst the many, many thousands now being turned out in a year by this far-flung organisation reflects the greatest credit upon each human cog in the vast machine of victory. And each month the great output of planes goes on increasing and increasing automatically, as the machine gains smoothness and gathers impetus as it runs on its now well-established way.—By Gerald Egan.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Yokohama Silk Market.

The raw silk market at Yokohama is dead flat and hardly any business for large parcels is closed by cautious buyers and sellers unwilling to accept lower quotations, says the *Japan Advertiser* reporting conditions on July 2, when in the afternoon buyers showed themselves ready to resume negotiations, but business was not actually closed owing to there being Y. 150 below the last prices. For several days buyers kept silent and tried to force sellers to accept their lower quotations in spite of their having orders from America in hand. Up to July 2 afternoon, however, their tactics were not successful, because in view of the dearth of cocoons sellers are determined to hold out for their own quotations as strongly as possible. Accordingly the visible stock at Yokohama has increased. On July 2 the estimate was 14,330 bales, which was an increase of 1,281 bales on the previous morning. Farther, compared with June, it is an increase of 3,302 bales. Much of this visible supply is new silk. The report for June 28 showed new silk at 8,931 bales and old silk at 2,097 bales. Continuing, the Tokyo paper says this accumulation of silk was found to be a good chance for buyers. The Mitsu Bussan Kaisha and several foreign firms started negotiations over yellow cocoon goods. Sui was followed by the Yokohama Kiito Kaisha and a few other firms to cover Shinshu No. 1. However, buyers having proposed a decline of Y. 150, their negotiations failed to mature into business. In the afternoon again the Mitsu Bussan Kaisha, the Yokohama Kiito Kaisha, and a few other firms resumed their efforts to cover Shinshu No. 1 at Y. 1,500 which was a decrease of Y. 150 but owing to the unwillingness of sellers to accept the low-priced offerings negotiations came to a halt. Relative to the report that the United States will impose restrictions on the import of raw silk and silk textiles, Mr. Shibafuji, Director of the Silk Inspection Bureau at Yokohama, who is now in America, has reported that though the rumoured embargo on the import of raw silk is improbable, it is practically certain that the United States will sooner or later restrict the imports of silk textiles. In this connection certain firms in Kobe and Yokohama have now received despatches saying it is persistently rumoured on the American market that the authorities will soon prohibit the import of silk textiles.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/4 T Demand	3/3 3/4
30 d/s	3/4 1/2
60 d/s	3/4 1/4
4 m/s	3/4 3/8
1/4 T Shanghai	Nom.
1/4 T Singapore	143
1/4 T Japan	148 3/4
1/4 T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/4 T San Francisco & New York	79 1/4
1/4 T Java	151 3/4
1/4 T Marks	Nom.
1/4 T France	453
Demand, Paris	453 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	35 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	35 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	35 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	35 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	80 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	458
6 m/s. France	473
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	79 3/4
1/4 T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/4 T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	159
Demand, Singapore	143

On Huiphong	114 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	114 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	49 1/2
Sovereign	5 95 Nom
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
" 10 "	1 1/2 prem.
" 5 "	4 1/2 dis.
Canton	

Company to Run One-Man Shops.

Hammermith town clerk has prepared a scheme for a small holding company to carry on one-man businesses, the idea being that the concern shall pay the profits as allowance to dependants, thus safeguarding the interests of small traders who are called to the colours. The Local Food Control Committee has adopted the scheme in principle.

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AT THE

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RUNAWAY ROMANY

the first of a new series, known, from their superb photography, the strong dramatic qualities of the plays themselves, the care that has been taken in choosing the castes to interpret them, and the special incidental music which has been prepared to accompany them, as the

PATHE SPECIALS

In order that the proper atmosphere may prevail. Lance Copl. Meo and the well-known Quartette from the Middlesex Regt. have been specially engaged to interpret the musical accompaniment of this delightful production.

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AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

1.00 A.M. to	1.05 A.M.	STREET 12 MIN.
1.05 A.M. to	1.10 A.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.10 A.M. to	1.15 A.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.15 A.M. to	1.20 A.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.20 A.M. to	1.25 A.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.25 A.M. to	1.30 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.30 P.M. to	1.40 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.40 P.M. to	1.50 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.50 P.M. to	2.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to	2.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
NIGHTS CASE		
2.10 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.15 P.M. to	2.20 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.20 P.M. to	2.25 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.25 P.M. to	2.30 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.30 P.M. to	2.35 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.35 P.M. to	2.40 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.40 P.M. to	2.45 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.45 P.M. to	2.50 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.50 P.M. to	2.55 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.55 P.M. to	3.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
SUNDAYS:		
1.00 A.M. to	1.05 P.M.	STREET 12 MIN.
1.05 P.M. to	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.10 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.20 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.20 P.M. to	1.25 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.25 P.M. to	1.30 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.30 P.M. to	1.40 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.40 P.M. to	1.50 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.50 P.M. to	2.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to	2.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.10 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.15 P.M. to	2.20 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.20 P.M. to	2.25 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.25 P.M. to	2.30 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.30 P.M. to	2.35 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.35 P.M. to	2.40 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.40 P.M. to	2.45 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.45 P.M. to	2.50 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.50 P.M. to	2.55 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.55 P.M. to	3.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.

